Three Democratic State Con-Action—The Nomination of Mr. Cary, of Mr. Parris—Pecu-Three Factions—Courage of the pardice of the Regulars—Motives

tion, &c.

w that the several conventions of our demoparty have at last been held, and have nomitheir several candidates for Governor, I
concluded to give you some account of the
tion of Maine politics, which have been getand worse state ever since the probable that some other cause of offence or abling-block would have been found if Provi-e and the fates had not bountifully provided ith a brandy cask and a rum puncheon. There difficulties in the democratic party of Maine so amenutes in the democratic party of Maine so y as the year 1843, but they were eleverly got or under, without breeding any great troubles were visible. The leaders, to do them justice, careful to keep these troubles to themselves, as they did the offices. However, the time when nothing could prevent an outbreak, and movement, for almost ten years, was 1852, just on the eve of a Presidential when there was every possible mo-men to smother their wrath. To there were those who said at the that the Presidential election had more to the the bolting movement at that time than

with the bolting movement at that time than rother cause. It was, they said, to get a party a should have a peculiar claim on the Presiden the spoils that the Chandler men drew off from it old associates—but they certainly did not do ch by the operation, which turned out to be anyong but a paying business. The moderates, or ds. Some of the latter were well provided for, as they considered themselves robbed to the see amount as was given to their rivals, they y naturally took deep offence at such ingratitude the part of the powers at Washington. Some at that the President thought it a peculiar claim fits good offices—literally good "offices"—that I had pursued a course that might have led to defeat.

The intermediate facts you are acquainted with: what the softs bolted in 1863, in imitation of hards of 1852; how that the whigs triumphed consequence, and that Mr. Fessenden was chosen mater last winter, because of the renewal of the fittion discussions growing out of the Nebraska stion. Since hopes were entertained by the derate portion of the democratic party that, the hatorship having been disposed of, a new union in the formed, and victory once more be restored their banners. These hopes proved to be mere usions. The party is now split into three pieces, there is no saying how much more of it will be en from the regular portion in consequence of feeling created by the repeal of the Missouri inpremise.

the result of the segular portion in consequence of feeling created by the repeal of the Missouri npromise. The first of these parties, taking them in the er of time in which their conventions have been d, is the Morrill section, formerly known as ramble, from their stiff temperance principles, or olly heads, from their sympathizing with abolinists and slaves. The members of this faction o belonged to the Legislarure, had a meeting last ster, and called a convention, which met here on 7th of June, and nominated Mr. Morrill for Gover. This convention was well attended, and struck my observers of its proceedings as being more at the second democratic character. The resolves pred were decided in their views on temperance and free soil body than one of the fashioned democratic character. The resolves pred were decided in their views on temperance I Nebraska, and Mr. Morrill, who had been unanually nominated, was very emphatic, when acting the honor conferred upon him, in stating his islavery views. He considered the Nebraska stion as the great question of the day, and as panent to all others. He was enthusiastically apneted when he thus spoke, which shows how the dis setting in this quarter. This section of the recoracy is, personally speaking, the most respectof all, and numbers the best informed men of party. Such democrats, or most of them, as e "got religion" belong to it; and few of its abors ever crook their elbows. It may be confed as slightly Puritanical. The more sanguine is leaders reckon their followers at twenty thous voters, and I suppose that they really number far from fifteen thousand. However, it will, most ely, never be possible to say what will be the preparate from fifteen thousand. However, it will, most ely, never be possible to say what will be the preparate from fifteen thousand. However, it will, most ely, never be possible to say what will be the preparate from fifteen thousand. However, it will, most ely, never be possible to say what will be the preparate faction into various parts. Poli

The invasion of at the tea tax. The invasion of the right of a to get drunk involved in the existing law is to m intolerable. They are resolved upon opposing parties that do not oppose the rum law; and how cossful they have been, thus far, in weakening law, beat appears from the fact that that statute wice as bad and twice as strong as when it was passed. The nomination of this rum conventence upon Shepard Carey, and the regular contains of the strong part contains a superior of the strong as the regular contains a superior of the strong and the regular contains a superior of the strong at the strong at the regular contains a superior of the strong at the strong at the regular contains a superior of the globe that is now in that nebular state partory to becoming an American star; and in abstaining they showed their sense. They condition the strong they showed their sense. They condition their action to local affairs—to the worm (that etimes dies) of the still, and to the barrooms, y stick to their liquor like foundering sailors to appirit room. Their motto evidently is—

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk;

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk; The best of life is but intoxication."

y stick to their liquor like foundering sailors to apirit room. Their motto evidently is—

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he third or regular Democratic Convention, as bled here on the 21st of June. It was very nuously attended, and I should be inclined to call mass convention, for I think that almost one-the supporters of the administration in Maine present. It was a regular officeholders' affair; as.many of the national offices fifer have been farred on the most contemptible of mankind, can judge what its character must have been exciton of this convention was cowardly in the rame. The desperate condition of the administration is well known; yet not one word of engagement did this packed body of officeholders and its clients—the fed creatures of the national government—utter for the support of their principles, or direction of the country is now in a most excited state on a fest national question, in the support of which a president and Cabinet, and the majority of greess are completely identified. Not a syllable as laped to show our unhappy President that his leads in Maine are mindful of him in the midst of Newraska agony. Equally silent was the continuous manual process of the contempt which the delegates feel for its intelligence. The whigs say that the derast were silent, because they had nothing to r, but it is more just to say that they were so ugh cowardice. The ancient democratic spirit wanished from amongst the regulars, whom deam of the first of the president was not exceeded that he should be nominated. He was not reason for superceding him. He is not a very large mass—had upposed that Mr. Pillsbury was to be put up again, not were satisfied that he should be nominated. Here was no reason for superceding him. He is a supposed of by the convence of the regulars—it is not a very large mass—had upposed that Mr. Pillsbury was to be put up again, not were satisfied that he should be nominated. Here were supposed to the survey of the superceding him. He i

in that positively offensive to those de-to who local prim aversion on air. Doug-bill. He defeated Noal Dow in a great !

contest for the mayoralty of Portland, and therefore cought to be popular with the rum men. He maintained and enforced the Maine law, because it was the law, and therefore he must be satisfactory to the temperance party, and to conservatives generally. He has had nothing whatever to do with recent State politics, and so cannot be objectionable to either faction of the democracy. Finally, he is a most respectable old gentleman, who used to be at the head of affairs when the present race of wild cats were but very small kittens, and woolly heads were undreamed of; so that the organ of veneration is to be appealed to in behalf of the self-styled progressives of the age—certainly not the least remarkable fact in our political condition. All these considerations would be of some account in ordinary times, but I do not believe that they will have any weight in the present state of affairs. The antislavery sentiment of the State is strong, and it is demonsfrative in its character, and the want of courage on the part of the regular democrats, who dare not say a single word on the other side, will give as much encouragement to the Morrill men as disgust to men of conservative opinions. The alavery question cannot be kept out of the contest, because Congressional elections take place at the same time with our local elections, and the repeal of the Nebrasks bill, or some other equally potent anti-slavery test, will be applied in all the districts. Unaided, the regular democracy have not the slightest chance of electing a solitary member of Congress. Democrats who voted against the Nebraska bill will probably be re-elected, but they can hardly be looked upon as friends of the administration, or their re-election as administration triumphs.

The whigs are to hold their State Convention here on the 29th, and the free sollers will hold theirs at Lewiston, a week later, July 5. I had intended to say something about the condition of the whigs, and concerning the probabilities of a new party being formed in Maine, but the length

-Fault Finding-Opintons on the Senatorial Elections-The Whig State Convention-Remi-

Elections—The Whig State Convention—Reminiscences—The Country Ministers.

The suspension of action on the Senatorial question by our Legislature—it will not be taken up until the 29th—has afforded an amount of time for the action of political intriguers to operate in, that such men, on both sides, are far from disposed to neglect. This place has been a perfect hothouse for forcing the growth of slow politicians since the meeting of the Legislature, and some of the workers on the administration side complain, with no little bitterness, that they were not summoned to the field at a sufficiently early day to render their exertions certainly useful. Relying upon the Concord Patriot's clamorous assertion that there was a democratic majority of twenty in the House—which, it was thought, would be found numerous enough to effect every thing, after allowing for as much bolting as it was thought New Hampshire men were capable of—nothing of an effective character was done until after the Legislature had organized, when the election of Mr. Chase to the Speakership, by precisely the number necessary to choose him, began to wake up the drowsy wirepullers. All that had been done was the President's fending Nebraska speeches to gentlemen on whom he had turned his back ever since the 2d of November, 1852, and assuring them, under his own frank, that he was their "most affectionate friend"—an ber, 1852, and assuring them, under his own frank,

he had turned his back ever since the 2d of November, 1852, and assuring them, under his own frank, that he was their "most affectionate friend"—an assurance which they thought it took a good deal of assurance on his part to make, and the correctness of which they were so seditious as to doubt. This sort of rubbing down the back did not pay, for it caused men to despise the person who resorted to it, and was taken as an evidence of the weakness to which folly and arrogance had reduced him. At any rate, no one was converted by the President's sign manual—not even his "affectionate friends" responding to his pathetic call.

Somebody must be blamed whenever there is trouble in a party, and accordingly the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot is censured for having so overrated the democratic strength as to have warranted no interference on the part of the national administration. Had he not done so, efforts would have been made at an early day to bring over the recusants, by a lavish use of those means which are at the command of the President, while the "champage and chicken" argument would have been brought foscibly to bear upon men at the very moment of their arrival in this agreeable town. As it is, the offices have either been promised in other directions, or there are none even to promise; and the champagne has been expended in getting up a good nature as evanescent as its own spray and bubbles. Thus far, nothing but defast has awaited the democrats on every test question, in spite of their twenty majority; but still I think the censure of Mr. Butterfield is unjust. His errors consisted in underrating the extent of the opposition to the Nebraska bill; in underrating the number of disaffected democrates amongst those chosen to the House, and in overtating the power of party discipline. He judged of that power by a standard that belonged to another age in politics, and forgot, too, that some of the most accomplished martinets of the party—Mr. Burke and Mr. Barton, for examples—were chiefs of a very important se

small in numbers, perhaps, but of great skill and courage, and of iron energy in the conduct of affairs. Any man might have made the same mistake, for it takes a long time to coavince the drill sergeants of party that their day, if not exactly over, is for a time suspended.

The opinion that prevails here on the Senatorial elections is, that no one will be this session chosen. The dissenters from this view are democrats, who fear that if the elections should go over until June, 1855, there will be such abundant means—such a supply of political cement—as to render a coalition of the various anti-administration parties easy of formation and certain of success. No efforts will be omitted to get matters straight by the 29th, when the House is to decide on the question of the choice of Senators. Should the attempt to elect them fail, the business will be over for this year, and the democrats will go before the people next March with a very heavy load on their already well burthened backs. The whijs expect their party to win a great many victories before that time, and so give them a sort of moral aid in New Hampshire. The opposition, of all sorts, bues, shades, and stripes, deafer sothing better than a postponement of the elections, and the making of them a distinct issue in the next context. The success of their ideas would leave us with but one Senator, as soon as the Legislature shall rise, Mr. Norris's being generally considered about as near to nebody as a solid gentleman well can be.

The resolves passed at the Whig State Convention were of a decidedly abolition cast. The eleventh resolve is supposed to intimate their willingness to support Mr. Morrison and Mr. Kittredge for Congress at the election of 1835. It is quite certain that if the coalition should carry the next Legislature shall rise, Mr. Horrison might be elected now, were it possible for the Senators on might be elected now, were it possible for the Senators on injure to the should get a majority of the popular votes, it does not follow that he wil

June 29.—Heavy Greek, f., vs. Wm. T. Cutter.—By the Gourt.—Boosevelt, J.—The defendants were guarantors. They loaned their names as inducements, in behalf of their friends, to invite credite which would otherwise have been withheld. Under the plea of alleged want of due diligence in prosecuting the primary debtors, they now seek to escape from the consequences of their ungagement. At the time the goods whose paymant they guarantees they are the control of the defendants as in Michigan. When the purchasers failed to pay, the creditors who had trusted them brought an action in the United States Circuit Court in Michigan; but the Sheriff or Marshal to whom the process was intrusted, returned one of the defendants as not found. Although, therefore, the suit was against both, the judgment was against one. And this judgment, it is said, merged the joint demand and converted it into a claim against one only, thus, to the prejudice of the surelies, discharging the their suit, as they might have done, in the State low, would have been held to their joint obligation. The argument, it will be perceived, assumes that, by the proceeding in the United States Court, one of the debtors was discharged, and that that proceeding was the voluntary and improvident act of the creditors. And is it true, in point of law, that Judgment against one of his two point of law, that Judgment against his associate, as an absolute har? Is it no reply to such a plead the previous unsatisfied judgment against his associate, as an absolute har? Is it no reply to such a plead to pervious unsatisfied judgment against his associate, as an absolute har? Is it no reply to such a plead to pervious unsatisfied judgment against his is reason apply in favor of a man who had rendered a yoint, and of consequence as single, suit impossible? What right has be, or arther what right could be have, to complain of double vaxion? Is it passible in such a case for the creditor to obtain a full remedy except by two suits: Even with the add of a special statute, the

Superior Court—Special Term.
Before Hon, Judge Hoffman.
DECISION.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

JUNE 28.—The People of the State of New York against the Alliance Mutual Insurance Company and Thos A. Emmet, receiver.—The defendants, the Alliance Company, were incorporated on the 10th of April, 1843, by a special act passed that day. It continued to do business as a Fire, Marine and Insurance Company until about the 15th of July, 1847, and is stated to have accumulated a large sum of money, which was liable to taxation either as capital or as personal property. On the 15th of July, 1847, by a decree of the Chancellor, the company was declared dissolved, and the defendant, Emmet, appointed receiver. The supervisors of the city of New York taxed the property of the company in the year 1845, at a sum which, with interest, amounted to \$2,839 0\$, on the 1st of July, 1851. The company refused to pay the tax, and it was, according to law, retarned b the Chamberlain of the city to the Comptroller of the Sate, and was credited on the books of taxes in the office of the Comptroller to the city and county of New York, whereby an action accrued to the plaintiff for such amount of taxes. The compainant then states a demand and refusal to pay the amount, prays judgment for it, and that such part of the property of the company be sequestrated as shall be necessary to discharge the same with interest and costs. * * * The injunction granted, but not so as to prevent the receiver from collecting the funds of the company, and only to prevent his parting with any moneys on hand until the judgment in this action.

District Court.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Judge Green.

JUNE 28.—Aaron Close vs. Slephen Kelly.—This action is brought to recover for a bill of clothing amounting to \$19 62, sold and delivered by D. Lockwood & Co., to one Everett, and which the defendant agreed to pay for, if the said Everett did not; and also for sale and delivery of the same goods to defendant, the claim thereof having been assigned by Lockwood to the plaintiff, his partner. The plaintiff proved by Daniel Lockwood & Co.; that a man by the name of Everett called at their store and wanted to purchase some clothing, stating that he bad not money enough to pay for the same, but that the defendant would become his surety. Witness then sold Everett clothing to the amount of \$19 62; that he put the same up in a bundle, and they then went to the defendant if he was willing to go Everett's security for the bill. Defendant answered by saying he was. Everett then took the goods away with him. Everett has never pald for them. He also moved the assignment of his interest in the claim to plaintiff, so that he might become a witness. The defendant swore that he had no recollection of seeing the witness until he called to collect the bill. The Judge decided that the plaintiff could not recover. His own testimony was not enough to make defendant liable. That all the defendant did was to become security for the payment of the claim, in case Everett made default. That the agreement not being in writing, expressing the consideration, was void by the statute of frauds; and therefore gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A middle-aged man, named Andrew McGuire, was instantly killed yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, by falling from the roof of the five story building, occupied as a wholesale store by Messis. Wadsworth, Turner & Co., on Pearl street, between Main and Cary streets. Workmen were engaged in putting a new composition roof on the building, and the deceased, at the time he fell, was standing near the edge of the roof, in the rear, receiving buckets of tar, as they were drawn up by means of a rope and a derrick. The cause of his falling is not, we believe, precisely known, but it is supposed that the derrick (a temporary structure on the roof,) gave way while he was standing by it, perhaps holding on to the rope. He fell a distance of about sixty feet, on a brick pavement, striking, as he came down, a few feet from the ground, the edge of a slate roof of a warehouse about five feet from the building on which he was at work. He was horribly cut and mangled, and died instantly. We understand he had no family—Richmond Enquirer, June 28,

The Walker Diverce Case.
COMMON PLEAS—PART IL.
MINE P. P. WALKER, BY HER MELT PRIEND,
MISTIAM S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKER.
Before Hon. Judge Beforham.

June 28.—The cress-examination of Ruth Ann Eaton, witness for the defence, was resumed this morning by Mr. Sandford.

Witness deposed—I think Mrs. Walker returned to Bath the same day that she came with Mrs. Walkron; it was previous be her return to Bath that I saw her walking with Heartwell with his arm round her walki; it was about the time of the arrival of the party of fifteen that I saw her standing in the doorway with Heartwell; I camot tell whether I saw them standing in her doorway before or after I saw them walking as I have stated; I observed them standing in the door between half-past I 2 was the the doorway where the other guests were at that time; I was in the dining room; a number of domestics were with me; Harriet Baron was not there. Such short was a did to the same of the same of the same of the same of the same way the same of the same way the same of the same way the same after the party artived; I presume they dined in the dining room that day; I was not there at the same myself, the entry of the doorway where they stood; there might have been fifty or sixty guests in the house at the time; Harpwell is a watering place; from the plastas in front of the wooden house, persons could not see into the door parallel, the former receding a little; there was no endeave between either of the houses and Dr. Heartwell bench houses face the east; the crookery room from which leaw first walker and Dr. Heartwell brick houses face the east; the crookery room from which I saw Mir. Walker and Dr. Heartwell brick houses face the east; the crookery room from which I saw far. Walker and Dr. Heartwell brick houses face the east; the crookery room which I saw far. Walker and Dr. Heartwell brick houses face the east; the crookery town from which it away far. I saw them; they was then a house obto the grove; there was nothing to intercept the view of the road from our house; it is not a construction of the provide the same of the provide the way for the road; the combined to the was the door where him, don't recoll

the front door of the wooden house; don't recoilect whether it was in the morning or evening; I cannot state how long Mrs. Walker remained at our heuse in 1845; recollect her being there with her husband IP. Heartwell was not there then, I never saw Dr. Heartwell or Mrs. Walker before that year; know Mrs. Walker by sight, and remember seeins her there once; can't say whether it was before or 1. 1862 at Waldron came there that I saw Mrs. Walker has been imade of our house between the 8th of August, 1845, and 1845; cannot name the dates or times when.

A juror here rose and said that he had noticed a lady in the crower making signs to the witness, and felt it his can be such that the same of the stand, were highly improper and must be stopped.

Witness—certainly think that I saw Mrs. Walker inside of our house in the years 1846 and 1847; the was there in 1848; I have seen Mrs. Walker ide with Dr. Heartwell was there in 1848 with her children; I cannot say how long she remained; don't know that I ever saw him ride with her more than twice; I have seen them ones walk from the point of the grove, and I have seen them walk with her more than twice; I have seen them ones walk from the point of the grove, and I have seen them walking in front of the house; I was in the house when I saw them standing in the door; I was coming down stairs at the time; neither of them, I think, had any covering on their heads; we have spoken of Mrs. Walker, at home; I never expressed any feeling about Mrs. Walker, and think of you, and had not treat you will, was not kind to you, and had not thanked you for all you had done for her?

A. I presume I may have said so.

Q. Did you not state to Frederick B. Sewell that you always disliked Mrs. W. — hat Mrs. W. did not treat you will, was not kind to you, and had not thanked you for all you had done for her?

A. I presume I may have said so.

G. Did you not state to Fr. Sewell showed me a write the state of the point of the grove of the will have the habit of coming have.

To Mr. Busted—I know

LITTLE TROM MISS. WALKER TO MES. WALDRON.
Ray, deer Gues, no soodding...I have delayed writing
this long, not from negligance, but that all important article time has kept my yen quiet, and inacmuch as I gent

som the particular grid arthresis to you could have been one that transacting street and to provide and forget transaction, and the best of the first and forestee, that all suspenses for these of causalisms as well as commission, and the best of grid and forestee and a commission, and the best of the first and forestee, and all suspenses of the control of the cont

that was discont mead on account of an internalizing the proceedings; the next was decounted the same day that the first was discont tinued.

The street was discontinued; it also was discontinued to the present was descentinued.

Ber. Busteed here read the following notice:—
NEW Yone Courses Prass.—Catherine F. P. Weller 'Pollowing and the produce on the trial of this action a certain letter well produce on the trial of this action a certain letter well-plaintiff and cellivered to her by one Henry of matth, due to or about December 16, 1853, in which the desired and reside with him, or that in default thereof people produce with him, or that in default thereof, good proof will be given of its contents.

Yours, &c., WOODERRY & CHURCHILL.

To Martin Strone and A. F. Saib, For Plf. Astly.

Mr. Blunt said that he acknowledged between this possession be would edject to its production.

Mr. Busteed asked for permission to be allowed the forement in quantities. The provides of the forement in quantities of the forement in quantities. The provides of the forement in quantities, in the state of Main, and have lived there of reserved permission to be allowed the forement in quantities. The provides of the forement in quantities of the forement in quantities of the forement in quantities. The provides of the forement in quantities of the forement in quantities of the forement in quantities. The provides of the forement in quantities of the forement in the forement in

The impression of the witness was that defendant's son had written the name of the witness to a note shown to him. The examination of the witness in relation to that note might tend to show the skill of the son in imitating other people's signatures, but we think would not be relevant to show the signature of the defendant to be forged on the note in suit. The testimony offered by the defendant in regard to his checks drawn on the Greenwich Bank was properly rejected, because the object was to allow the jury to institute a comparison of the handwriting of the defendant on the checks with the endorsement on the note in suit. Such comparison is never allowed except in cases where the documents are necessarily before the jury. When they are necessary exhibits in the cause, and are produced, then the Court will enter with the jury upon the comparison. But it is done in such cases as matter of necessity, and when from the course of the trial it becomes unavoldable. Perry vs. Newton, 5; A. L. Ellis, 519. This objection did not apply to the notes of Berry styled in the case A I and B I. They were exhibited to the defendant's witnesses on cross-examination to test their knowledge of defendant's handwriting, and not for comparison by the jury. It was competent to prove by Berry the genuineness of those signatures. His evidence did not fully come up to the point of satisfactory proof, and so the Judge instructed the jury. He also instructed them that it ought to be clearly established that they were genuine. And the Judge further instructed the jury that they must be perfectly convinced that the defendant admitted them to be genuine before they could admit them as contradicting this witness. We see no reason growing out of any of defendant's objections why the verdict of the jury should be disturbed. Nor do we think it is against the weight of evidence. The motion for a new trial is denied, and judgment ordered upon the verdict.

Another Survivor of the Revolution.—We have been favored by a friend with the information that there resides in Pleasant Mount Borough, this county, a Mrs. Benjamin, at the very advanced age of one hundred and ten years, with prospects of living many years longer equally fair before her. She occasionally spins stocking yarn of the finest quality, not excelled by that of her younger neighbors. She is quite intelligent, and seems to retake her memory remarkably well and evinces a clearness of judgment of the present and a mind yet distinctly impressed with the scenes of the past. She has been married three times; her first two husbands were killed in the Revolution, and her last one, named Benjamin, died about thirty years ago. At the time she was employed at West Point cooking for the army, and was present at one of the battles with Burgoyne, and assisted in distributing ammunition to those of the soldiers who were nearest destitute. She was also with the army when it was disbanded at Newburg, by General Washington; and on which occasion the General asked her if she was not afraid of the bullets, when she replied: "Oh! the sword never robs the halter."—Wayne County (Pa.) Herald.

Riotous Assault—Between 10 and 11 colooks.

County (Pa.) Herald.

Riotous Assault.—Between 10 and 11 c'clock on Saturday evening, while a young man named Tuttle was closing the store of Horton & Douglass, on the corner of St. John and Hamilton streets, a party of excited Irishmen came runaing past, apparently in pursuit of some person. When near the store, one of them cried out, "Where is the d—d Yankee?" to which another responded, "Here is a Yankee, at any rate." "Yes." said Mr. Tuttle, "I am a Yankee, "whereupon they attacked him, and after he had knocked down one or twe, they succeeded in giving him a severe beating, dislocating several of his ribs, and otherwise injuring him. Mr. Douglass assisted to defend his clerk, and was also somewhat bruised in the rencontre. Others came to their assistance and the assailants were driven off, though not until after a sharp battle, the marks of which were evident about the premises yesterday. The police arrested Joseph Murray, James Galven, Dennis Desmon and James Crowley, on suspicion of having participated in the affray. Stones and other missiles were found in their pockets, going to prove their culpability.—New Haven Courier, Jane 26.

The New York express train, trawn by the new englar Chidell, of the New York Central Railroad, non from Syracuse to Rochester, a distance of eighty-one miles, is ninety six minnets, on Friday. This is the assect republic on record, for so great a distance.